### SERMON

FALSE PROPHETS.

PREACHED

In St. MARIES CHVRCH In OXFORD, shortly after the Surrender of that Garrison.

By IASPER MAINE, D. D. and one of the Students of Christ-Church, OXON.

I E R. 23. 16.

Thus saiththe Lord of Hosts, Hearken not unto the words of the Prophets that prophesie unto you; They make you vaine; they speak a vision of their owne heart, and not out of the mouth of the Lord.



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# SERMON

FALSE PROPHETS

EZEK. 22. 28.

Her Prophets have daubed them with untempered Morter, seeing vanity, and divining lyes unto them, saying, Thus saith the Lord God, when the Lord bath not spoken.

#### THE PREPACE.

Hat which the best Orator said of Oratorie put to the worst use, Nihil est tam horridum, tam incultum, quod non spleudescat oratione, That there is nothing so desormed, or rude, which may not be made amiable by Speech, hath alwayes been verified of Religion too. No one thing hath, in

all Ages, been more abused, to paint and disguise soule attions. It hath been made the Art to cozen people with their owne Devoisons, and to make them, in the meane time, think sacredly of their A 2

leducers. Confpiracies, and Infurrettions, dreft in these colours have been called holy Affociations and Leagues: And the Ambitions, to workethe more securely on the credulity of the simple, have not onely presented evill to them growing on the Tree of Good, but have proceeded thus much farther in the fallacy, that they have still made forbidden fruits feem pleafant to the eye. And the falle colours under which they have feemed pleafant, have alwayes been taken from Religion. Thus in these Heathen States, where they first made their owne gods, and then wor hipt them, never plot was hatcht to disturbe the Common-wealth, but the writings of some Sybill, or other, were entitled to that plot; And never any designe was laid to destroy the Roman Empire, but some Augur, or Priest was taken in, whose part't was, to make the Entrailes, and Liver of his facrifice, give credit to the ambition of the designe. And thus among the Jewes, some ambitious men, the better to gild over their proccedings, fill entitled God to them. Who, as if he had been one of those Tutelar, changeable Deities, which used to be enticed, and called over from one side to another, they still entertained the prople, that they who most zealously pretended to him, had him most. And that however he be the God of Order, and Justice, & Agreement among men, yet in favour of his owne Cause, he would for a while be content to change his nature, and become the God of Injustice, Deforder, and Confusion too.

The better to worke this persuasion into the minds of the Multinde, their first piece of policy was to draw the Prophets into their Fastion. This is exprest to us in the 25. verse of this Chapter. Where 'tis said of Jernsalem, There is a conspiracy of her Prophets, in the midst thereof. And truely, 'twas a Conspiracy fo unsit for Prophets, that the resemblance of it was never yet found in any but those Men of a much unholier stile, of whom the Historian saies, Est aliquod etiam inter Latrones & Sicarios fadus, that Theeves and Robbers hold League and friendship amongst themselves. For 'tis said in the following words of that verse, that 'twas a Conspiracy like the rowring of a Lion, ravening the prey. A Conspiracy, by which they devoured Soules, and took to themselves the Treasure, and previous things of the Land. And because pillage of this publick Nature, could hardly be gained without the Death, and Murther of the Owners, 'tis said in the close of that verse, That they

made her many Widdows in the midft thereof. To which if the Scripture had added these two words of pitty, the Fatherless and Orphane too, nothing could have been added to the calamity of the

Description.

Nor is there a much more favourable Character stuck by the holy Ghost, upon the Priests of those times. For by that which is faid at the 26 verse of this Chapter, ( And 'tis well worth your marking) you may perceive that the Diforder to which things were brought in the State, iprung first from the Diforder, to which things were brought in the Church. For 'tis there faid, That The Priests had violated the Law, and prophaned the holy Things; That they did put no difference between the Holy, and Prophane, nor made any Distinction between the nuclean, and the cleane. In briefe, the Legall, well establish Service, and Worthip of God was at a kinde of losse, and Indifferency. 'T was referred to every mans Fansie, to make to himself his own Religion. Blemisht, and unblemisht Sacrifices began to be facred alike. And the Seripiure of another Prophet, became quite altered; He that offered a Swine, was thought as religious as he that flew an Oxe; And he that eut off a Dogs neck, was thought as liberall a Sacrificer, as he that brought a Lambe to the Altar.

Next, having taken the Prophets, and Priests, so far into their plot, as to mingle and confound the Services of the Church, they made it one part of their policy, more, to make them lend Reputation, to their proceedings in the State. This is plainly intimated to us, by that which is faid at the 27. verse of this chapter, cohering with that which is faid in the words of my Text. For there mention is made of certaine 'Arem, or Princes, or chiefe men, who are there faid to be like Wolves ravening the prey; Yet there wanted not some Prophets ( as you may gather from my Text) who presented thefe Welves to the people in Sheeps cloathing. Tis faid too that they had this property of Wolves, that they tooke pleasure to shed blond; yet there wanted not Priefts, who called Blond thus split Sacrifice. 'Tis faid too that they did shed Blond that they might get to themselves dishonest Gain ; yet there wanted not some, who called even that dishonest gain, godlinesses. It you will have all this imbed to you in one short Draught and pitture, how cruell soever, & destructive to the common latery, the Projects, and proceedings of

some men powerfull in the then State of the Jewes were, there wanted not Prophets who dambed them with untempered Morter; seeing vanity, and divining lyes unto them, saying, thus saith the Lord God, when the Lord had not spoken.

The division.

Which words are a Hiltory of the worst Times, in the then worst State. In which we have these considerable parts. I. An irreligious Compliance, or rather Collusion, of Spiritual men with Lay. Some there were, (as you have them described in the precedent verse) whose designe twas, to make their Conntrey their Prey; Others there were, whose part twas, to make them seem Good patrious, and Protestors of their Countrey. Some destroyed Soules in the way to their Ambitious Ends, Others made it their businesse to put Holy colours on their Slaughters. Or if you will have me express my self in the Language of both Texts, some there were who did Shed blond, that they might get to themselves Dishoness gaine; And some Prophets there, were, who to make their proceedings seem specious, did put religious presences to them, and with these presences did disguise, and dambe them.

Next, we have here, the Frailty, and Weaknesse, and Deceiveable nature of such presences. How plausible soever they seemed to the deluded vulgar, and however they might a while, not onely serve to cover, and veile soule purposes, but to set them off with a Beauty, and Lustretoo, yet this could not be lasting. Dishoness projects thus adorned were but so many painted Rusness. And therefore, the Prophets, who thus disquised them, are here said to Danbe them

with untempered Morter.

Thirdly, for the effecting of this, we have here a very strange abuse of their Ministery and Function, set downeto us in three Expressions, having every one of them something of the Forme, but nothing of the Reality of a Prophet in them. First, they are here said to be Seers. But as for the things they saw, they were of that foolish empty nature, that the Scripture hath not vouchsafed to call them Dreams. We may call them visions, perhaps; But such as Eneas in Virgil saw among the Shades. So voyd of Weight, and Body, and Substance, so far from Sense and Reason, as well as Revelation, that as the fittest word which could be found for them, they are here in this place called Vanity. Next, they are here said to Divine, or foresell. But 'tis added withall, that they foretold not Things,

Things, but lyes. As many uniruths as Prophecies fell from them. And their predictions had onely thus much of Divination in them, that some time was required for men to prove them falle; And to perceive, that, contrary to all true predictions, they would never come to passe. Lastly, ( which was the third, and great abuse of their office and function) they were not afraid to entitle God to their vanities and lies. As often as they were pleafed to deceive the people, he was cited, and quoted, as the inspirer of the deceis. And this bold, infolent fin was committed against the boly Gboff, that the vaine, toolish, groundlesse conj. Etures of the Prophets, were called his Informations: who, to make their falshoods take the stronglier, still uttered them in the holy, Prophetical stile of Truths, laying, Thus faith the Lord God, when the Lord had not foken. All which contraded into a narrow room, the Irreligious Compliance of Spirituall men with Lay, the weaknesse of their pretences, the abuse of their Calling, by uttering their owne vanities for infirations, and and their owne Fictions for Truths, together with the injury offered to God, by entitling Him to all this, shall be the parts on which I will build my future Discourse. In the ordering of which, I will begin with the Compliance or Combination. Some there were among the Jaws (as you have them decyphered in the former verse) who did fed bloud that they might get to themselves dishonest gain; and some false Prophets there were, who, to goe harers in that gaine, by the Holinesse of their Function, did disguise and dambe them.

- It was well faid of a vertuous man in the praise of Vertue, Si oculis cerneretur, If it could be feen, or could be put into Limbes The complior Colours, nothing would more inflame, or ravish the Beholders. And hee had spoken as well in the dispraise of Vice, had hee said, Si oculis cerneretur, if it could be made visible, or put into Colours, nothing would appeare more deformed, or loathfome. To speake of it, as it delerves, there is so little Beauty or Amiablenesse in Difbone it actions, that to be diffiked, and abhorred, it hath alwayes been sufficient for them to be understood. None but the Father of mischiefe, ever loved mischief for it selfe: And none but the Children of fuch a parent, have found out a comlineffe of Evill. meerely as 'tis Evill. Of all other men, who have not quite loft their Reason with their Imprence, and over whole understandings darkneffe

darknesse and Berour have not so prevailed, as to present vice and vertue to them, as one and the fame thing, the faving of the Poet hath alwayes held true, Exemplo quodoung; male committitur iof. difficet Authori : Bad actions are to farre from pleasing others. that they never yet pleafed themselves. Nor can I perswade my selfe, that ever any man could so stille his Conscience, or force it. (like some compelled to enter into un willing contracts) to imbrace a Bad Defiene, but he for that time divided hunfelfe between his Defigne, and his Haired. And the advantages which have accompanyed the foulenesse of the Enterprize, have never been to great. but that the poore colened offendor, at the lame time finned. and lothed himlelfe. But then, as tome either borne, or grown deformed, have found our certain arts to hide their deformities : As some I say, of a withered, ill-shaped complexion, have by the help of their pencill, turned rellow into red, and pale into white, and by the fame help, have placed a Roje there, where there was before decay , And to have beltowed, not onely an Artificiall beauty, but an Are ficiall routh upon themselves, and in this borrowed shape have flattered themselves, and deceived others : So few bad men have been fo unpolitick, not to hide their Deformities by painting too. And this cunning use hath beene made of vertue, that it hath alwayes been made the colour to adorn, and cover vice. A thing the more easie to be effected, because that saying of the Philospher hath alwayes been true, Difficile oft Nonnulla visia à virtutibus fecernere, adeo prudentes nonnunquam fallunt, some vices are so nearely allyed to some verimes, that wise men have frequently mistaken them for Twins. Thus kalmeffe with successe hath past for valour, and commruice with discretion hath past for Counfell. Coverousnesse well order'd bath worne the thape of Thrift; and Ryot bath put on the name of Magnificence, and a large minde. But where this Neighbourhood between good and evil is not, other helps have been taken in a And a versue of one shape hath been made to disguite the fowlenesse of a vice of another. Thus among the Jewes in our Saviour Christs time, there were some who tithed Mint, that they might withhold Inflice, and some paid Cummin, that they might keep back the weightier matters of the Law. Some made long prayers, that they might devoure Widdowes Houses, and some Word from Phyladteries that they might I wallow Orphans goods. And

And thus in this Prophet Exechiels time fome difguiled their rapine by a Propher, and their flanghters by a Prieft : their Coveton frelle by a Seer, and their Oppressions by a Man of God. Between whom the parts were fo speciously carried, that, as if there had been no such things in Natu e, as Right or Wrong, Inflice or Injustice, but only as Holy men would please to call them, the one devoured the prey, the other gave a Bleffing to it: The one destroyed Soules, the other excused the Murder; The one committed Sacrilege, the other made it plansible. Or if you will have me expresse my selfe to the true Historical Importance of this Text, the one grinded the faces of the poore, and polluted themselves both with private and and publique Oppressions; the other gilded, and palliated, and veyled, and dawbed them. Complanabant, laves one, Gypfabant, laves another Translation. The Prophets did Smooth, and fleek, and put a faire crust upon them. The words are diverse, but have all one Senfe.

For first, whether we expresse their palliation of Sinnes by dambing, ( which is the word here used by our English Translators, and answers to Saint Jeromes Obliniebant in the Latine, and the Septuagent 'Axilonne in the Greeke) 'tis a Word ( if a learned Interpreter, well skill'd in the Originall, have not deceived me) taken from those who deale in Oyntments. And the meaning of the place is. That as some, skill'd in such Confestions have at times been hired to dilguise deadly Receipts in fragrant Smels and to have co: veyed poison in a perfume, and cloathed Death in the Breath and Arre of an Odoriferous Sent ; to thele Prophets here in the Text, among the other Abuses of their Calling, changed one of Solomons best Proverbs into one of the worst Compliances: Which was, that by the Opinion of their Holinefle among the people, they made some mens Ill names paffe, as 'tis there faid of Good, like a pretsom Oynsment powered forth. Perfumes and Odours were put upon Ambaion and Avarice. And Gods Lawes were a while taught to forget their stile; And those Commandements were made most to defend the men, who did most violate, transgresse, and break them. Or next, whether we use the word fleeke, or mooth, 'tis a word taken from those who ale the polishing toole, or file. And the meaning of the place will be, That, as such Artificers doe ordinarily file rude, rough, milhapen matters, into decent figures and fo, mos, and

by the Repetition of their instrument, and application of it artificially to the same place, doe raise a Glasse and Lastre there, where there was before onely a deformity and flade; fo these Prophets dealt with the publick Sins of their times. Rapines, and Oppreffions were filed, and polishe, into the foster names of just levyes and Supplyes. Murthers also and Blond-Sheds, together with the Cries of Widdowes, and Teares of Orphans were (mooth'd and glazed into the milder appearances, perhaps, of publique Utility & neeeffity of State. In briefe, these Prophets here in the Text, dealt with some mens vices, as the Philospher would have us deale with our Affethions, transformed and wrought them into Ornaments, and vertues. Or laftly, whether we use the word Grpfabant, 'tis a word taken from those who deale in playster. And the meaning of the place will be, That as fuch Artificers, by laying a new Cruft upon old Decaves, doe many times make a falling building feem strong, and to the certaine danger of the dweller, doe so veile, and cover aged Walls, as to disguise Rottennesse, and make a ruine seem habitable; So these Prophets dealt with the sinnes of their times. They whited Sepulchers, and adorned Rottenneffe, and putrefaction. Wicked de figues had a faire cruft put upon them; And ruinous projects were supported with splendid, holy Colours. If you will have mee speak more home to the minde of the Text, some ambitious men built Honfes on the Sand, and some flattering, servile Prophets dambed them with weake, untempered morter. Which discovers to us the frailing and unfoundnesse of all such proceedings as are not built upon Inflice, or Truth, those two immoveable Rocks of the Scripture; And leads us on to the next part of the Text.

For the clearer understanding and interpretation of which trailty of words, it will be necessary, that I once more briefely reconcile the bad defigner, severall Translations of them. That which we in English doe read uncompered morter, a very Classicall Interpreter of the Bible reads thus: Propheta ejus linebant eos insulso, Her Prophets have dambed them with a thing which is inspired, or which hath no sals in it. From whence some have made this exposition of the place. That though the thing with which these Prophets disguised the soule assent of their times were Holinesse, and Religion; and though it

be true, that we may lay of Religion, as Christ said of the Teachers of it, that it is the fall of the world, yet this fall sprinkled upon tor-

forbidden enterprizes, leaves off to be falt, and loseth its savour. To speak yet more plainly to you; Holinesse it selfe applyed to wicked designes, leaves off to be Holinesse. And they who put santity to that vile use, to serve onely as the pains to make the untawfull projects of others seem faire, adde thus much guilt of their owne to the others, that they turne Religion it selfe into their crime. And I may considertly say, that they had been much more innocent, if in such forbidden cases they had beene lesse

holy.

Saint Ferome translates the words thus: Propheta obliniobant eas abfq; temperamente, The Prophets dawbed them with a thing which would not piece, or unite, or make a mixture. From whence some have given this Interpretation of the place. That however religious pretences may be found out to mask irreligious deeds, and however Holineffe may be made the vermition to impiesy, yet there can never luch a mixture, or composition palle between them, that it shall cease to be Impiery, because it hath piety joyned to it. But rather as gelt upon falle coine makes it so much the more counterfeit: or as Tinne filver'd over is so much the more Treason, because 'tis filver'd over; and Copper so much the more deserves banging, because it weares the Kings Image, and the Inscription on it is written in golden Letters: So 'tis with bad actions filver'd over with Religion; they are so farre from becomming good, that they double their iniquity, and become to much the more counterfeit. And as the firit of Delusion is so much the more the firit of Delufien, when hee transformes himlelfe into an Angel of Light; fo foule projects are never fouler, then when there is a glory and Infre put upon them. In all fuch disproportioned Commintures, where the worle is fure to vitiate, and corrupt the better, we may not onely ask the Question, What agreement there can be betweene light and darkneffe, or what fellowship Christ can have with Belial? but we may boldly pronounce, that light thus joyned with darkneffe, lofethits rayes, and becomes darkneffe. And that Christ thus joyned and marcht with Belial, degenerates into a Deceiver, and becomes Belial too.

The third and last translation of this place, (which our English Translators have followed) is that of Varablus, who tenders the words thus, Prophete eins line bank cos late infirms, Her Prophete

( that

(that is, the Prophets of Terufalem) have dambed them with infirme, untempered morter: That is, as Dyonifine Carthufianns, very fully expounds the Metaphor, Confirmabant eos in errore per [uafionibus non folidis, fed fucatis: The Prophets confirmed them in their errors with weake, untempered Reasons. All which severall Interpretations doe agree in this one and the fame undenyable fense; That fuch is the confcious, guilty, unjustifiable nature of finne, so suspicious and fearefull 'tis to be seen publiquely in its owne shape, that it not onely deales with all finners, as it did with the first two. upon a mutuall fight, and discovery of themselves, she westhem ashamed, and naked to one another; but to cover and veyle their nakednesse and shame, tends them to such poore, fiaile, unprofitable shelters, as Bushes, and Fig-leaves: which though they should grow in Paradife it felfe, or should be gathered from the same holy ground, in which Innocence, and the Tree of Life were planted together, yet applyed to hide an oppression, or pluckt to cover a sacrilege, they will still retaine the fading, transitory nature of leaves, which is to decay, and wither, between the hands of the Gatherer, and lofe their colour and freshnesse in the very laying on; and to every well rectified, religiously judging eye, instead of being a veyle to hide, will become one of the wayes to betray a nakedne Te.

To speake yet more plainly to you, and to lay it as home as I can to every one of your consciences, who heare me this day ; If the de figne and project be unlawfull, and contrary to Gods Commandemens, let there be a Propher found to pronounce it holy, let there be a Statist found to pronounce it convenient let Reason of State be joyned to Religion, and publique ntility to quotations of Scripture: Lastly, let it be adorned with all the varnishes and paintings taken either from Policy or Christianity, which may render it faire and amiable to the deluded multisude, yet fuch is the deceiveable nasure of such projects, such a worme, such a felfe destroyer growes up with them, that, like Jonas Gourd, something cleaves to their root, which makes their very foundation ruinous, and fatall to them. At best they are but painted Tabernacles of clay, or palaces built with amemp red morter. The first discovery of their bypoerific turnes them into beaps, and the face of the fearlet whore in the Revelasien betalls them, whole fithine ffe and abominations were no fooner opened and divalged, but the was difmembred, and forn in pie-

ces by her owne Idolaters and Lovers.

Here then, if any expect that I should apply what hatin beene. faid to our times, and that I should take the liberty of some of our Moderne Prophets, who have by their rude Investives from the Pulpit made what ever Names are High, and Great, and Sacred. and Venerable among us, cheap, and vile, and odious in the eares of the people; Ifany, I say, expect that by way of parallell of one people with another, I should here audaciously undertake to show that what ever Arts were used to make bad projects ferme plaufible, and holy in this Prophets time, have been practiced to make the like bad projects appeare plausible, and holy now; Or that in our times the like Irreligions Compliance, hath past between some Spiritual men, and Lay, to cast things into the present Confusion, I hope they will not take it ill, if I deceive their Expectation. For my owne part, as long as there is such a piece of Scripture as this, \* Dis non maledices, thou shalt not revile the Gods, (that is, thou \* Exod. 12.28. shalt not onely not defame them by lying, but shalt not speake all truthes of them which may turn to their Infamy, and reproach;) I shall alwayes observe it as a piece of obligatory Keligion, not to speak evill, no not of offending dignities. Much lesse thall I adventure to shoot from this facred place my owne ill-built Jealonfies, and Suspitions, for Realities and Truths: Which if Ishould doe, 'twould certainly favour too much of his Spirit of Detraction, who having loft his modesty, as well as Religion & Obedience, to the Scandall and just offence of all loyall Eares here prefent, was not affraid to forget the other part of that Text, which faies, Nec maledices principi in populo meo, Thou shalt not reproach the Ruler of my people.

Yet because so many strange Prophets, of our wilde, licentious times, have preacht up almost five years Commotion for a Holy war; And because, in truth, no warre can be Holy whose cause is not justifiable; If I should grant them what they have proclaimed from To many Pulpits, that the Canfe for which they have all this while, some of them, to zealoully fought, as well as preacht, hath beene Liberty of Conscience; or, in other termes, for the Reformation of a corrupted, degenerated Church; Or to speak yet more like themselves, for the Restitution of the Protestant Religion growne Popis;

If I say, all this should be granted them, yet certainly, if Scripenre, Gospell Fathers, Schoolmen, Protestant Divides of the most reverend, and sober marke, and Reason it selfe have not deceived mee, all Sermons which make Religion, how pure soever, to be a just easie of a Warre, doe but damb the undertakers with uncompered Morter.

For however it be an Article in the Turkelh Creed, that they may propagatetheir Law by their Speare; yet for us who are Christimi, to be of this Mahumetane perswasson, were to transfer a piece of the Alcoran into a piece of the Gospell. And to make Christ not onely the Anthor of all those Maffacres, which from his time to ours, have worne that Holy Impression, but twere to make him over-litterally guilty of his owne faying, that he came not to fend peace, but a Sword into the World For though it be to be granted, that nothing can more conduce to the future happinesse of men, then to be of the true Religion; yet I doe not ninde that Christ hath given power to any to compell men to be happy; or commanded, that force should be used for the collation of such a Benefit. All the wayes more proportioned for the atchieving of such an end, hee hath in his Gofpel prescribed, namely preaching, and perswafion, and Holy example of life. He bade his Apolites goe, and teach all Nagious; not the up one Nation against another, or divide King domes against themselves, if they would not receive the Goffell. had been plainly to joyne the Sword of the flesh, to the Sword of the Spirit. Whichto fave their Lives, and Fortunes, might perhaps, have made some Hypecrites, and diffemblers without, who would nevertheleffe, have remained Pagans and Infidels within-In fhort, fome things in the Excellency, and Height of the Do-Etrines of Christian Religion being no way demonstrate from Hamane principles, but depending for the cred t, and evidence of their ernibupon the Authority of Christa minacles, conveyed along in Tradition and Story, cannot in a naturall way of Argumentation force affent. Since, as long as there is fuch a thing in men, as therey of under flanding, all arguments, even in a Preaching, and per finafive way, which carry not meceffity of demonstration in their Forehead, may reasonably be rejected. Much lesse have I met with it in all my progredle of Divinity or Philafophy, convincingly maintain ned, that men upon every flight difagreement, or diffent in Religion, are to be whipt, or beaten into a Confent; or that the plunder of mens Estates is a sit medium to beget a Beleese or persuasion in their Minds.

Here then, should I once more grant the charge of these Prothets to be true ( a very heavy one I confelle ) that the Protestant Religion among us, had very farre taken wing, and had almost refigned its place in this I fand to the Romish Superstition. Nay, suppole ( which is yet farre worle) that a great, and confiderable part of this Kingdome, had through the Corruption of the 1. mes, not onely relaplt from the Protestant Religion in particular, but from the Christian Faith ingenerall; suppose, I say, (which is the work that can be supposed) that they who have so frequently of late been branded for Papiffs, had out-right turned Infidels, however in such a case, that Warre which fights against the Errours of men thus lost, and propoleth to it selfe no other end but their Repensance, and Conversion, may to some perhaps, seem to weare the Helmet of their Salvation, and the Army which thus strives to save men by the fword, may to some feem an Army of Apostles, yet I doe not finde that to come into the field with an armed Gofpel, is the way choien by Chrift to make Profelites. The Scripture indeed, tells us of some who took the Kingdome of Heaven by violence; But of any, who by violence may have it imposed upon them, his no where recorded. But alas, my Brethren, (if I may speak freely to you in the defence of that defamed Religion, in which I was borne and to which I should account it one of the greatest blessings that God can beflow upon me, if I might, with the Holy Fathers of our Reformation, fall a Sacrifice) that which these men call Idolatry, and Superfireion, and by names yet more odious, was fo farre from having Shrined it selfe in our Church ; Solittle of that droffe, and Ore, and time, which hath lately filled our best Assemblies with so much noyfe and Clamour, was to be found among us, that with the fame unfainednesse that I would confesse my sinnes to God, and hope to obtaine pardon for them, I doe professe, that I cannot thinke the 3mm, in all his heavenly course, for so many yeares, beheld a Church more bleft with purity of Religion for the Doctrines of it, or better establisht for the Government, and Discipline of it, then ours was. And therefore, if I were presently to enter into diffuse with the greatest Patriarch among these Prophets, who, even against the

Testimony of sense it selfe, will yet perversely strive to prove that our shareh stood in such need of Resormation, that the growing Superstitions of it could not possibly be explained but by so much Civil Warre. I should not doubt with modely enough to prove back again to him, that all such weak, irrationall Arguments as have onely his zeale for their Logick, are not onely composed of uniempered Morter; But that in seeing those spots and blemistes in our Church, which no good Protestants else could ever see, 'twill be no unreasonable inference to conclude him in the number of those erroneous Prophets here in the Text. Who to the great Scandall and abuse of their Office, and Function, did not onely palliate, and gild over the publique sins of their times, but did it like Prophets, and sam Vanity too. Which is the next part of the Text; And is next to succeed in your attentions.

The first abuse of their function.

If the Phil sophers rule be true, that things admit of definitions according to their effences, and that the nearer they approach to nothing, the nearer they draw to no Description; to goe about to give you an exact definition of a thing impossible to be defined, or to endeavour to describe a thing to you, which hath been to much disputed whether it be a thing, were to be like those Prophets here in the Text; first, to see Vanity my selfe, and then to perswade you that there is a Reality, and Substance in it. Yet to let you see by the best lights I can, what is here meant by Vanity, I will joyne an inspired to a Heathen Philosopher. Selomon, ( whose whole Book of Ecclesiastes is but a Tract of Vanty) as we may gather from the instances there fet downe, places vanity, in mutability, and change. And because all things of this lower world consist in vicifitude, & change ( to farre, that as Senecalaid of Rivers, Bis in idem flumen non descendimus, we cannot step twice into the same stream; to we may lay of most Sublum rie things, whose very beings do to refemble freams, ut vix idem bis conspiciamus, that we can scarce behold Some things twice ) that wifeff among the fonnes of men, whole Philosophy was as spacious as there were things in nature to bee knowne, calls all this gs under the Sunne, vanity, because all things under the Sunne are to lyable to inconstancy and change, that they fleet away, and vanish, whilst they are considered; and halten to their decay whillt we are in the Contemplation of them.

Aristotle defines vanity to bee "Any a", " An i vancor rises, Every

thing which hath not some reasonable end or purpose belonging to it. For this reason, he calls emptinesse, and vacuity, vanity; Because there is so little use of it in nature, that to expell it, things have an inclination placed in them to performe actions against their kinde. Earth to shut out a vacuity, is taught to she up like fire; and fire to destroy emptinesse, is taught to fall downe like earth. And for this reason, another Philosopher hathsaid, that colours, had there not been made eyes to see them, and sounds, had there not been eares made to heare them, had been vanities, and to no purpose. And what they said of sounds, and colours, we may say of all things else; not onely all things under the Sun, but the Sun it selse, who is the great Oppin in it is another eye to behold him, or to know him to be so, had been one of Ari-

Storles vanities.

As then in Nature those things have deserved the name of vanities, which either have no reasonable end, or purpose belonging to them, or elfe are altogether subject to Mutability, and change, to tis in policy, and Religion too. To doe things by weake, unrealouable, inconstant principles, principles altogether unable to support, and upold the weight, and ftrutture of publique bufiniffe built aport them; or to doe things, with no true substantiall, folis, usefull, but a meere imaginary good end belonging to them; As for example, to alter the whole frame and Government of a State, not that things may be mended, but that they may run in another confe then they did before; or to change the univerfally received Government of a Church meerely for change take, and that things may be new, not that they may bee better, is a vanity, of which I know not whether these Prophets, here in the Text, were guilty; but when I confider the unreasonable changes already procured, and the yet farther endlesse changes as unrealonably still pursued by the Prophers of our times, I finde to much vacuity, and emptine fe in their desires, to much interested zeale, and to little dis-interested reason, so much noveley miltaken for reformation, and withall so much confusion preferred before to much decency, and order, that I cannot but apply the Wife mans Ingemination to them, and call their proceedings Vanity of vanities.

For if we may call weak, groundleife, improbable furmiles and conjectures, vanites, have not these Prophets dealt with the mindes of

of vulgar people, as Melancholy men use to deale with the elouds, railed monitrous formes and shapes to fright them, where no feare was? Have they not prefented strange visions to them? I dolarrie in a Church window, Super fition in a white Surplice, Maffe in our Common-prayer Booke, and Antichrift in our Bishops? Have they not allo to make things feem hideons in the State, cast them into Strange, fantasticall, Clymera figures? And have they not, like the fabulous, walking Spirits wee read of, created imaginary Apparitions to the people from fuch things, flight, unfolid melting Bodies as Ayre? And for all this if you enquire upon what true Itable principle, or ground, either taken from reason (which is now preacht to be a facular, prophane, beathen thing) or from Scripture, (which is now made to submit to the more unerring rule of fancy) they have proceeded; or what bath been the true canse, of their to vaine imaginations, you will finde, that ( contrary to all the rules of right indgement, either common to men, or Christians) they have been guided meerely by that Canfa per accidens, that fallible, erroneous, accidentall canfe, which hath alwayes been the mother of miftakes. Socrate ambulante cornfeavit; Because it lightned when Socrates took the Arre, one in the company thought that his walking was the occasion of the flash: this certainly, was a very vaine and foolish inference; yet not more vaine and foolish then theirs, who have taught people to conclude, that all pillures in Church-windowes are Idols, because some out of a misguided devotion, have worshipt them : or that Surplices, and the like Church Vestures are superstitious because some superstitious men weare them; or that our Common prayer booke is Poperie, because part of it is to bee found in the Rubricks of that Church; or that the government of the Church by Bishops is Antichristian, because in their beleefe, Antichrist already is, or, when he comes into the world, shall be a Bishop.

For here, if I should presse them in a rationall, logicall way, (unlesse they will call Argument, and Logick, and Syllogisme, Superstinion too, and banish Reason as well as Liturgy out of the Church) to think (as they doe) that Churches are unhallowed by reason of their ornaments, or to perswade people to refrain them, because some out of a blind zease have paid morship to the Windows, is to me a feare as unreasonable, as theirs was, who refused to goe to Sea, because there was a Painter in the City, who limned Shrpwracks. For cer-

tainly,

tainly, if that be all the reason they have to banish Images out of the Church, because some (if yet there have been any so Itupid), have made them Idols; by the fame reason, we should not no w have a Sun, or Moon, or Stars in the Firmament, but they should long since have dropt from Heaven, because some of the deluded Heathens worshipt them. And if that be all the reason they have to prove Surplices, or white vestments Superstitious, because Papists wear them, (pardon the meannefle of the subject, I befeech you, which is scarce worthy of a confutation ) why doe not they also conclude Linnen to be superfitious, because Papifts shift, and so make cleansine ffe to be as unla wfull as Surplices or Copes? Thirdly, to lay our Commonprayer-booke is Popish, because 'tis to good, that some in the Church of Rome have praised it, is to mee an acculation as sencelesse, as theirs, who accused the Generall of their Army of treason against the State, because his enemies out of the admiration of his vertues, erested a Statue to him. Lastly, to call the government of our Church by Bishops, Antichristian, because that Church which they make to be the feat of Antichrist is so governed, is to me such a Weak Imputation, as by the same reason makes all the Christian Governments of the world pagan. And therefore to be utterly extirpated, and banisht out of the world, because in some points of Government they refemble the Common-wealths of Infidels. To all Which vain, unlearned, impotent, shallow objections, raised against the Church, when I have added their vain, improbable conjectures, and objections raised against the State too; Where things possible, nay in a civill, politick way, almost impossible, have beene urged, and cited as things prefent, and done; Where, because some Princes have been Tyrants, and grievous to their Subjects, people in serene, easie, halcyon times, have bin made beleeve that an Egyptian bondage, and Thraldome was ready to fall upon them; And where, becaule there was a time when a bunch of Grapes or two extraordina. ry was gathered for the publicke, people, after lo many reparations, to many acts of recompence, have been entertained, that those few, irregular Grapes were but the prologues, and fore-runners to the intended raps which should in time have been committed upon the whole future, following vine, I cannot look upon the Prophets who have thus preacht vanity to them, thus aimized them with falle, imaginary dangers, but under that description which the Peophet Teremy

Jeremy hath made of them, in his 23. chap, at the 26, verse; where he calls them Prophets of the decest of their owne hearts, Seers who carne their owne visions. Men who relying wholly upon the uncertaine illumination of their own fancies, which they call the Spiris, and having never acquainted themselves with the true waves. and principles either of reason, or Religion, which should cleare their mindes, and take off the groffe filme which beclouds their understandings, make it their businesse and profession to deceive then felves, and others. Building falle conclusions upon weak, irrationall premiss; and supporting improbable conjectures, by fictions, and unernibs, Which suggests to me the second abuse of the Ministery, and function of these Prophets here in the Text. Which was, that they not onely law vanity, but divined lyes too.

bule of their function.

The thing in nature which makes the expression hold true, that The terond a man is con some no, a fociable creature, is that we are able to repay conversation with conversation; and have a privilege bestowed upon us, beyond that of beafts, that wee can unite, and joyne our ielves to one another by fpeech. Without which, we, who now make rational affemblies, and Common-wealths, had been only a rude, difcomposed multitude, and Herd of-men. Nay, without Language to expresse our selves, and to associate our selves to one another in Discourse, every man had been thus like the first, that he had been atone, and folitary in the world. For where commerce and entercourse, and exchange of minds is denyed, and where all that passeth between us of men is that we are Alter alteri fectaculum, onely a dumbe, peechle ffe them, and feeltacle to one another; meetings, and numerous Affemblies are but to many unpeopled Wilderneffes and defarts. And where all that we enjoy of one anothers company is onely the dull fight, and prefence, every one of us may reckon himfelte fingle in a tuli theatre and crowd.

> As forch, then, was at first bestowed upon us that we might hold conversation, and discourse with one another, so there was a Law impoled upon us too, that wee should not deceive one another by Our Appeech. "Esi puis mi 'es नह कार्य का नह कार्य का नह कार का का कार्य का का कार्य का का का मार Aristorles definition of speech, which bath a piece of commutative Inflice irrit. Words, fayes he, are the images of thoughts. That is, layes the Divine, they alwayes ought, or thould be to. The minde is thereby enabled to walke forth of the Body, and to make vifits

"Elipi ijgant.

to another separated, divided mind. Our Soules, also, affissed by Speech, are able to meet, and converse, and hold entercourse with other Soules. Nay, you must not wonder at the expression, it I say, that as God at first conveyed our minds, and Soules into us by breathing into us the breath of Life, so by Speech he hath enabled us, as often as we discourse, to breath them reciprocally back agains into each other. For never man yet spoke Trush to another, and heard that other speake Trush back agains to him, but for that time the saying of Minutius Felix was suffilled, Crederes duas esse animas in codem corpore, there were enterchangeably two mindes in one

Body.

But this (as I faid before) is onely when Truth is spoken. Otherwife, as the Question was askt of fire, Igne quid utelius? What more utefull gift did God ever beltow upon us then Fire? And yet the lame Poet tellsus, that some have imployed it to burne Houses. So we may fay of Words, Sermone quid ntilius? What more beneficiall gift of nature did God ever bestow upon us then Speech? "T's the thing which doth outwardly diftinguish us from Beafts, and which renders us, like the Angels, ( who discourse by the meere Asts and Revelation of their wills) transparent and Chrystall to one another. But then Speech mif-imployed, and put to a deceitfull use, may turne Chryftall into Jet. And put into a Lye, may raile a shade, and cloud of Discourse, and Obscurity there, where there should be onely a Translucency and clearenesse. In short, some men, like the Fish which blacks the freame in which it swims, and calts an Inke from its bowels to hide it felfe from being feen, make Words. which were ordained to reveale their Though stifguile them: Ard so like the Father of lies, deale with their hearers, as be dealt with our first Parents, appeare to them, not in their owne, but in a false. and borrowed Shape; And thereby make them imbrace an Impofure and Fallhood, in the figure, and Apparence of a Reality and Truth.

An offence to fit to be banisht out of the World that after I have faid, that two thus talking, and deceitfully mingling Speech, are some thing more then Absent to one another; After I have said, that the lyar is injurious to things, as well as person; Which carry the same proportion to our minde:, as Colours doe to our eyes; And have a natural apinesse in them to bee understood as they are, but are for

that time nor understood, became not rightly represented: I must say too that there is injustice done to humane society. Since in every untruth that is told, and believed, one mans Lye, becomes another mans Error, whereby a piece of his natural Right is taken from him; which Right is by the Casuists call'd Indicandi libertas. Hee is disabled to make a Right judgement of what he heares. His beliefe betraies him: And the Speaker thus fallaciously conversing with him, is not for that time, his companion, but his deceiver.

But when Religion shall be joyned to a lye, and when a Falsehood shall be attir'd, and cloathed with Holinesse; When they, whole profession tis to convey Embassies, and Messages, and voices from Heaven, shall convey onely thears, and delusions, and impostures from thence; though I cannot much blame the credulity of the Simple, who suffer themselves to be thus religiously abused, and like men who see Juglers, thinke their money best spent, where they are best cosened; yet, certainly, the deceivers themselves doe adde this over and above to the sinne of Lying, that whereas others hold onely the Truth of things, these men hold the Truth of God in unrighteousnesse.

And such it seems, were these Prophets here in the Text. Who the better to comply with the Publique sinnes of their times, did put untruths, and falshoods to the same holy use, that others did sacred Inspirations, and Dreames. Fistions, the bastard creatures of their owne corrupt sancies, were delivered as Prophecies infused into them from Heaven, and he who fained most, and could be with the most religious Arr, was thought to have the greatest measure of the Spiris. Prosperous successes were foretold to wicked undertakings, and the Prophets dealt with the people, as some bold Almanack makers deale with us; coyn'd soule, or faire weather as they pleased to set the times, and then referred it to casualty, and chance to come to passe.

And can I passe over this part of the Text, and not say that there have been such Prophers among us in our times? Unlesse things should come about againe, that the devill should the second time get a Commission to become a sping Spirit in the month of the Prophers, with a promise from the Almighty, that hee should prevaile too, were it possible that so much cosenage should so long passe, for so much Truth? Have we not seen the Propher Micab's propher

sicall curfe fulfilled upon this Kingdome? Tis in his 2. Chap, at the II. ver. where he fayes, that if a man walking in the Spirit, and falshood, doe he, he shall be the Prophet of this people. Certainly, my Brethren, when I consider how much Romance, how much Gazerte, how much Legend hath for some yeares past for Sermon; When I confider (even with teares in my eyes) the many falle afperfions Auckapon our defamed, wronged Vniverfity, by tome, who (even against the light of their eyes as well as Consciences) have charged the Breafts that gave them fuck with infected poylon'd milke; And have belyed their spotlesse Mother, as if the were turned Strumpet; or asif twere grown a place from whence pietie, and gifis and true Religion, have long fince taken flight; a place which needs Conversion, and which affords nothing but dangerous education: of which crime, I confesse, I know not whether the beguilty, unlesse it be for bringing forth fuch abortive lying Sonnes, who thus make it part of their Religion to revile Her; when I farther confider. that they have not spared Majesty it selfe, though cloathed, and armed by God with all the facred Guards which should protect it from the venome of fuch disloyall, slanderous monthes; when I yet farther confider the feeming fantity of the perfons that do this, With what Holy passion, what inspired zeale, what composure of face, what contention of voice, What earnest Rhetorick of hand, what Language of Saints, they doe this; Lattly, when I consider how many there are, who, driving a gainfull Trade in fictions, ( fictions as strange as his, who wrote of Virgins transformed to Bay-trees) use to lie as devently from such holy ground as this, as others use to pray; And when withall I doe observe that there is sprung up a certaine Selt of Hearers among us, who as zealoufly lend attention to Iyes, as their Preachers utter them; I cannot but take the Philoforbers liberty to my felfe, and pronounce of fuch Congregations, as he did of Markets; that they are places where people meet to deceive, and be deceived.

And as in Shops, and Markets, Religion is sometimes put to helpe out faulty Ware, and the name of God is cited to make up measure and weight, and part of the falle light by which the Bujer is over-reacht, is the seeming sanctity of the Seller: So tis here. A certaine religious, hely, sacramentall cozenage passeth between Preacher and People. And that they may the more solemnly bee cozened.

cozened, thefe Prophets deale with their Fistions, as the Devil deats with his tempiations, when her would have perswaded one Saviour Christ to call himselfe downe from a Pinacle, cloath them with Scripiure, laying, Thus it is written, and, thus faith the Lord God, when the Lard hath not boken : which brings me to the third. and last abuse of their Profession, and Ministerial Function. Which is to entitle God to their vanities, and lyes, To which I shall onely adde tomebriete Application of tome things in this Sermon to our felves, and so commend you to God.

Lucian I remember in his thusbusine, or falle Prophet, tells us of The injury of a certaine Monniebanke Cheater, who the more artificially to defered to God. ceive the People, did let up an Oracle of his owne Fancying, and contrivance; in which he was both the God, and Priest to the People who came to enquire. And, like the Priests of those other true Oracles, which we read of, where the Sybill never gave answers till the was first entranced, and felt a kinde of facred fury, and poffession within her felfe; so he, (as often as he pleated to delude the People) had his facred ragings, and trances too; and appeared to thole who came to confult with him, filled with a kinde of holy

fary, and possest with the God that spoke through him.

Methinks, these Prophets here in this Text, were just such Turlers, who, in preaching their owne Fincies for Gods diffaces, did not onely fet up a false Oracle, in which they were to the People. both the Deity, and the Priest; but they divined untruths to them. in the fame holy, folemne, Prophetical torme and way, as others did cruths. Lyes had a kinde of holy trance, and extafe, and rapture put to them; and Fallboods came from them in a kinde of facred madne fe, and poffeffion. As often as they had a minde to deceive the People, they could prefently raise to themselves their owne in-(birations; and as often as a Plot, or Project was to be brought about. they could prefently fnatch themselves up into the third Heaven: and coul & returne from thence as full of holy fiction, and imposture. as S: Paul did of aftonishment, and monder. In the delivery of which Fictions to the People, there was thus much holy cozenage more added, that the Lips of the Reporters feemed for that time to bee touched with a Coal: from the Altar; and God by the fecret infigence and instinct of his holy Spirit, was thought to be the kindler of that Coale.

An injury of that (bipocritical, shall I fav ? or rather y bold, are-Simptuous, impudent nature, that when I have spoken of it the most gently I can. I must say tis something more then the breach of the third Commandement. For there wee are onely bid not to take Gads name in vaine : that is, not to mingle him with our ordinary, rafh, light, unpremeditated discourses, or not to forswear our selves by him, or citehim to be a witnesse to our periuries. But they who speak fallely in his name, and vent their owne finister Plots for his inspirations; they, who, when they should bee the messengers of truth, and the reprovers of fine, shall stand as the messencers of of fallhood, and encouragers of publique wrongs, between him and the people : doe not onely take his name in vaine, and (as much as in them lyes) draw a cheapnesse, and contempt upon it; but do commit a fin worle then perjury, for that onely calls him to teffife, and beare witnesse, but these men make him the Principall, and first Atther of a Lye: And so stick the repreach of a weak, impotent vice upon him, common to none, but bale, servile, perfideous natures, and flaves.

You may read in the old Testament, that the Priest of those times, among his other Ornaments, wore two precious Stones in his Brest-place, called the Urim and Thummim. Through which, according as they did at times cast a bright, or dimmer lustre, God revealed his pleasure, or displeasure to the People; and spoke to them by the sparkle of a Jeness, as he did at other times by the month of a Prophet. You may read too, that after the Tabernacle was set up, God had a Throne, or Merey-seas placed for him, between the Wings of two Cherubims, which veiled it; from whence at certaine times he sent forth Oracles. Here then, let me put this case

to you.

Suppole the Priest; who were the Brest-place, should have belyed his Jewels, and when the people came to enquire of him, should have interpreted a pale, for a bright Ray to the people; or suppose, he should have taken out the true, and have placed two false counterfeir Jewels in his Brest-place; and should have taught them, by a kinde of secret conspiracie, not to sparkle by the certainty, and holinesse of their owne impartials Fires, but according to the desires, and Plot, and Stratagem of the Consulters; had not this been plainly to set up an illegitimate Anti-nrin, and Thummin, which thould

should have cast a false, as the other did a one lustre? Nay, had not this been to make God, who used to appeare, and reveale himselfe in these Iewels, as he did to Moses in the Bush, in a flame of Fire, to become like one of those erraticall, uncertain, wandring night-fires, of which Aristotle speaks in his Moseors; Fires, which shine onely

to lead Travellers out of the way?

Once more put the cale, that the Priest should have usurped the Throne, and Mercy-seas of God, and when the people came to enquire, should have placed himselfe between the Chernbins, and should from thence have uttered such false, pleasing Oracles, as he knew would most suite, and comply with the hamour, and Interest of the Inquirers; Had not this been most insolently, to thrust himselfe into the place of God, and for that time to depose him from his Sanstuarie or holy Place, and to assume his businesse and peculiar Office to himselfe? Nay, had not this been the way in time, to draw the same bad report upon him, which once passed upon the Oracle at Delphos, Apud Apollinem, at mish videtur, mendacia ensure tur, men paid for lyes at Delphos, and sacrificed to Apollo to be concerned and deceived?

That this was the finne of these Prophets here in the Text is evident from the words of it, and from their coherence with the rest of the Chapter. Who, (as if they had entred into the same secret compact with God, as they had with their other Completers of those times) made no other use of their profession, but onely to humour great men, and to make Sale and Gaine of their Prophecies. Enthusiassiones, and Visions, and Dreames, and Revelutions, were uttered, as some Mechanick menutter their Commodities, to him that would give most. The Sanctuarie, in plaine termes, was made a place of Merchandize; onely the VV are was Spirituals. And the difference between Simon Magai's bargaine with the Apostles, and the Bargaine here in the Text, was onely this, that here both parties consented; The one finisherly bought, the other sinisherly sold the hely Ghost.

An offence, my Brethren, to directly against the Truth, and veracity, and Majesty of God, to neere, (literat out-right) that never to be pardoned sin against the baly Ghost, that I am forry I must say, that all the defence that can be made for it, is, that our times have brought forth prophets who have taken the same course.

For now, as if the Seripture were in a perverse, preposterous fenfe the second time to be fulfilled, that the Foolish things of the world hall confound the wife , and that Ijes, and filtions, and things that are not, shall bring to nought Realities, and Truths, and things that are, he is not onely thought to be the holiest man, who can lye most in a holy Cause, but he thrives best, and makes the best firituall Markets, who most belyes God to his Glorie. To what unweighed, acry scruples, and vanities, is he entitled? How is his Scripture. for want of learning to understand it aright, abused, and made the bellowes to blow a fire, fit rather to be quencht by the repentance. and seares of the Incendiaries, and feeders of it? How many are there who daily urge text for Blond-shed, and undertake to prove the flanghter of their Brethren, ( I had almost faid of their lawfull Prince and Soversigne too ) warrantable by the VVord of God? What bold Libell, or Pamphlet hath not for some yeares railed in a holy And what Sermons have not been spiced with a a holy fedition? Hath it not (even to the ruine of one of the most flourithing Kingdomes of the world) beene made a piece of Religion to divide it against it self, & to divorce a King from his People, and his people from their peace? Have not men been taught that they cannot give God his due, if they give Cafar his? And that the onely way left to preferve in themselves, the grace and favour of the one, is quite to deface and blot out the image and superscription of the other? And have not the Teachers of these strange, unchristian Doctrines, delivered them to the people in the holy file of Prophets? Have they not called a most unnaturall, civil VVar, the burden of the Lord? Have they not quite inverted the injunction of the Apofile. and turning his affirmative into their negative, have they not (directly contrary to his word) faid, Thu faith the Lord, honour not the King?

My brethren, let me speake freely to you, as in the presence of God, who knowes that I hate the sinne of these Prophets here in the Text, too much to flatter. Or if I would be so irreligiously servile, you your selves know that the present condition of things is at too low an ebbe, for me or any man else to hope to thrive by such a false Engine. If there be such a thing as a VVaking providence over the actions of men, (wich, I confesse, an unresolved man in such irregular times as these might be tempted to question) or if there bec

fuch

fuch a thing in nature as Truth, with a promise annext to it by the God of Truth, that first or last it shall prevaile, unlesse by a simely, and seasonable repentance of their abuse of the Name of God, and of their many bold reproaches throwne upon his Annoyneed, they divertheir punishment: Something, me thinks, whilpers to me, (I dare not be so consident of my owne infallible sanctity, as to call it the Spirit of God) but something whilpers to me, and bids mee in the Prophet Exechiels words in another place, Prophecie against these Prophets; and say, \*VVoo to the foolsh Prophets who have Exek. 13. 3. followed their owne spirit, and have seen nothing. Because with lies they have made the heart of the Righteous sad, whom the Lord hash not made sad; and have strengthned the hands of the wicked, that he

should not returne from his evill way.

Or if this will not awake them, but that they will still be guilty of the finne of these Prophets here in the Text, they must not take it ill, if, not I, but the holy Ghost (which they so much boast of, & by whom they so confidently pretend to speake) passe this sad sentence on them and their complyers, by the month of two other Prophets. 1. As for their complyers ( if any fuch there have been ) who have \* Efay 30. 10. faid to the ' Seers, See not, and to the Prophets, Prophecie not unto us right things, but speake to us smooth things, Prophecie deceit; let them heare with trembling what the Prophet Efay layes in his 30. Chapter at the 12. and 13. Verles. Besaufe ( fayes he) ye despife my word, and trust in oppression, and perversenesse, and stay thereon; Therefore, thus faith the holy one of Ifrael, This iniquity shall bee to von as a breach ready to fall, swelling out in a bigh wall, whose breaking commeth suddenly, at an instant. The meaning of which propheticall judgement will be eafily understood of any, who shall confideringly marke the beginning and progresse of the Chapter to the context where 'tis uttered and denounced.

Next, as for the Prophets themselves, who for poore, low searthly interests, and respects, have suffered themselves to be mis-led, let them with confusion of face, heare what the Prophet Jeremy sayes in the 23 Chapter, at the 32, verse. A place no lesse remarkable then the former. As for those, layes he, who doe prophetic false dreames, and do sell them, and cause my people to erre by their tyes, and by their light-wesse, yet I sent them not, nor commanded them; behold, I am against them, saith the Lord, and they shall not prosis this people at all, saith the Lord God.

The conclusion then of this Sermon, shall be this. Fathers, and The conclusion brethren of this Univerfity : I prefume it could not but feem strange to you, to heare your Manners, and Religion, as well as Studies, and Learning not long fince publiquely reproved, and preacht against out of this Pulpit, by men, who profess themselves, indeed, to be Prophers, but discovering to you to little, as they did of the abilities of Prophets fonnes, could not but feem to you very unfit Reformers, or instructers of this place. I presume also, that with a ferious griefe of heart, you cannot but refent, that there should bee thought to be such a dearth, and scarcity of able, vertuens men among us, that the Great Councell of this Kingdome, in pitty to our wants, thould think it needfull to fend us men better gifted, to teach us how to preach. What the negligence, or floth, or want of indu-Arie, in this place hath been, which should deferve this great exprobration of our Sindies from them; or how one of the most famous Springs of Learning, which of late Europe knew, should by the mil-representation of any false reporting men among us, fall so low in the elteem of that great Affembly, as to be thought to need a Tutor, I know not : Nor will I here over-curjoully enquire into the ungiftednelle of the persons, who have drawne this reproofe upon us, or lay that some of us, perhaps might have made better use of our time; and of the bounty of our Founders then by wrapping up our Talent in a Napkin, to draw the same reproach upon our Colledges, which once patied upon Monasteries, which grew at length to be a Proverbe of Idlenesse. But that which I would say to you, is this: Solomon, in one of his Proverbs, fends the fluggish man to the Spider, to learne diligence. Take it not ill, I befeech you, if I fend some of you f for this is a piece of exhortation which doth concerne very few) who have been lefte industrious to these vaine, but aftive Prophets, which I have al this while preacht against. Mistake me not, I doe not send you to them, to learne knowledge of them. For you know 'tis a received axiom among most of them, that any unlearned, unfindied man, affifted with the Spirit, and his English Bible, is sufficiently gifted for a Preacher. Nor doe I fend you to them to be taught their bad Arts, or that you should learn of them to dambe the publique sinnes of your times; or comply with the infatiable, itching Eares of those whom St. Paul describes in the fourth Chapter of his second Epiftle to Timothy, at the third verle

werfe, where he fayes, that the sime fhould come, when men fronta not endure found Dottrin but after their owne lufts, food dheap to themfelves teachers. A prophecie, which I wish were not too truely come to paile among us; where Studies and learning, and all those other excellent belpes, which tend to the right understanding of the Scripiure, and thereby to the preaching of found Doctrine, are thought so unnecessary by some Mechanicke, unlear men, that no Teachers fuit with their ficke, queafie Palats, who preach not that stuffe, for which all good Schillers detervedly count them mad: I do not, I fay, fend you to them for any of these reasons. But certainly, fomething there is which you may learne of them; which St. Paul himself commends to you, in the second verse of the fore-mentioned Chapter. If you defire to know what it is, 'tis an unwearied, frequent, sedulous diligence of Preaching the Word of God, if need be, as they doe: In feafon, out of feafon, with reproofe of fin, where ever you finde it, and with exhortation to goodnesse where ever you find it too; and this to be done at all times, though not in all places. For certainly, as long as there are Churches to be had, I cannot thinke the next heap of Tunfes, or the next pile of Stones, to be a very decent Pulpit; or the next Rabble of People, who will finde eares to fuch a Pulpit, to be a very feemly Congregation. For let me tell you my brethren, that the power of these mas industries, never defatigated, hath been so great, that I cannot thinke the milde Conquerour ( whole Captives we now are, and to whole praise, for his civill ulage of this afflicted University, I as the unworthiest member of it, cannot but apply that Epithet) owes more to the Sword, and courage of all his other Souldiers, for the obtaining of this, or any other Garrison, then to the Swears, and aftive Tongues of these doubly armed Prophets; who have never failed to hold a Sword in one hand, and a Bible in the other. There remaine then, but one way for us to take off the present repreach, and imputation throwne upon us, Which is to confute all flie, finister, clancular reports, and to out-doe these active men hereafter in their owne industrious way. To preach Truth and Peace, and found Dottrine to the People, with the same sedulity, and care, as they preach Discord, Variance and Strife. If this course be taken, and be with fidelity purfued, it will not onely bee in our power to dif-inchant the People, (who of late (by what Spell, or Charme I know not ) have unawares begun to entertaine a piece of Popery amongst them. and to think senorance the onely Mother of Devotion) But it will be no hard matter for us, (towards the effecting of lo charitable a worke, as the undeceiving of so many well-minded, but mis-guided Soules) to make our true Arts deale with their falle, as the Rod of Moses dealt with the Magicians Serpents, first, shew them to be onely so much fantasticall Forme, and Aire, then consume and eate them up, in the presence of their Beleevers. To which (for a conclusion of all ) I shall onely adde this, That if this course bee taken, and bee reduced to practice, affifted with those great advantages (which are to most of them unknown) of Study, Learning, Tongues, the use of Libraries, and Books, besides those other helpes of opportunity, time, and leifure, to render our selves able, ( which they too immaturely ingaged to a Family, or Fortune, cannot have) we shall not onely comply with the ends and intentions of thole Founders, who built us Colledges: ( which they, certainly, intended should be Schools of vertue, not Nurseries of floth) but our despited Mother,

the University, shall reap more honour by us, our Countrey more service, and God more glory. To whom with his Son, and the Holy Spirit of truth, be ascribed all honour and praise.

Amen.

#### FINIS.